

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 1243

Washington, D. C.

July 16, 1949

## Work on N.C.A. Building Resumed after Strike's End

Work on the new N.C.A. headquarters and laboratory building in Washington was resumed this week following settlement of a city-wide strike of union carpenters and laborers which had lasted six weeks.

Workmen began to dig trenches for footings for the new building.

The resident engineer of the George A. Fuller Co. estimated that some of the lost time may be made up, but that the work stoppage probably will extend the completion date beyond January 15, 1950.

## Dr. Walter Carter Heads Oriental Fruit Fly Control

Dr. Walter Carter of the Pineapple Research Institute, Honolulu, was appointed July 11 to organize and direct investigations toward control of the Oriental fruit fly under the program recently authorized by Congress.

Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced that Dr. Carter's plan of research will be divided into five main lines:

(1) The habits of the insect, its ecology and biology, the climatic conditions under which it may be expected to thrive, its habits of migration, and the hosts that it attacks; (2) treatment of infested agricultural products so that they may be transported safely into uninfested areas; (3) finding chemicals in the form of insecticides that will kill the insect in various stages; (4) large-scale control and eradication studies that will furnish

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## Food and Drug Exports

The Association is scheduled to testify on July 25 before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on H. R. 562, requiring that exports of foods and drugs conform to food and drug standards of either the United States or of the country of destination (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 25, page 239).

## Increase in Minimum Wage to 75 Cents To Be Considered Next Week in Senate

Legislation to raise the Federal minimum wage to 75 cents an hour—a proposal currently having support of the full Senate Labor Committee—is scheduled to be called up for Senate consideration early next week.

Parliamentary-wise, the bill before the Senate will be S. 653, containing all of the Administration's proposals for a general overhaul of the Fair Labor Standards Act, including an extension of coverage. But amendments recommended by the Senate Labor Committee would strike out the original text of S. 653 and substitute new language which would amend the Act in only several respects.

In addition to the minimum wage increase, the Committee proposes that the "area of production" be limited to an exemption from hours, rather than the present exemption from both wages and hours. This would be accomplished by repealing Section 13(a) (10) and reenacting the language of this section as Section 13(b) (3). (Please turn to page 260)

## Revised Can-Size Standards Issued by Bureau of Standards

The Commodity Standards Division of the Bureau of Standards this week issued a revised Simplified Practice Recommendation covering cans for fruits and vegetables, including juices. The revision, R155-49, contains recommendations made by the N.C.A. Committee on Simplification of Containers and approved by the Board of Directors.

In addition to the list of recommended can sizes, which total only 32 as compared with 41 sizes contained in a 1940 simplified practice recommendation, R155-49 lists more than 600 canners, distributors and can manufacturers who have indicated in writing their acceptance of the program.

The can sizes and the products for which their use is recommended are listed on page 259.

## Transfer of FDA Activities To USDA Still under Study

The transfer of food activities of the Food and Drug Administration to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as proposed by the Hoover Commission in its recommendations for reorganization of the Executive branch of the Government, still is under study by appropriate Federal agencies, it was disclosed this week.

This information was made public in a statement on reorganization released by Senator McClellan (Ark.) on July 12. The statement included a letter from Secretary Brannan presenting USDA views on Hoover Commission proposals which directly affect the Department.

The Secretary indicated that the proposed transfer of FDA activities

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## Production and Acreage Of Processing Vegetables

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued reports on July 11 on acreage and indicated production of green peas and snap beans for processing and on preliminary acreage of tomatoes, green lima beans, beets, cabbage and pimientos for processing. Details are reported beginning on page 256.

## Price Supports

Schedules of prices at which the U. S. Department of Agriculture plans to support 1949-crop sweetpotatoes, dry peas and dry beans were announced this week. Details may be obtained from the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

## STATISTICS

### Acreage of Peas for Canning in 1949

The actual planted acreage of green peas sown for canning in 1949 totaled 312,067 acres, or about 0.8 percent less than the 314,598 acres planted in 1948, according to the Association's Division of Statistics.

(Another report on pea acreage, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, showing both indicated acreage and tonnage of peas grown for canning and freezing, appears in this

issue of the INFORMATION LETTER on this page.)

The following table, based on reports from all canners known to have planted peas for canning, lists the total acreage by states for 1948 and 1949 by Alaskas, Early Sweeties, and Late Sweeties. These acreage figures cover only peas planted for canning and do not include acreage for freezing, brining, or other purposes.

Pea Acreage by Comparisons

States	1949			1948 Total (acres)
	Alaskas (acres)	Early Sweeties (acres)	Late Sweeties (acres)	
Maine.....	1,347	40	439	1,826
New York.....	418	8,913	9,210	18,541
Maryland.....	3,080	2,016	2,668	7,764
Delaware and New Jersey.....	610	.....	.....	610
Pennsylvania.....	2,400	2,806	2,244	7,450
Ohio.....	2,127	397	481	3,005
Indiana.....	4,168	160	.....	4,328
Illinois.....	3,771	4,667	9,069	18,437
Michigan.....	853	2,678	529	4,060
Wisconsin.....	50,118	34,069	37,668	121,855
Minnesota.....	11,350	3,012	24,993	39,355
Utah and Idaho.....	.....	3,097	9,481	12,578
Washington and Oregon.....	4,569	7,416	45,490	57,475
Other States.....	3,316	4,319	6,509	14,144
Total.....	88,136	74,220	149,711	312,067
				314,598

### Cabbage for Kraut

Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics place the 1949 acreage of kraut cabbage planted under contract or on packers' own farms at 9,750 acres. This exceeds the 1948 contracted acreage of 9,420 acres by nearly 4 percent, but is about 1 percent less than the 1938-47 average of 9,870 acres.

Most of the packers usually purchase a substantial portion of their kraut cabbage requirements on the open market in addition to the quantities obtained from their contracted acreage. In 1948 such open market acreage represented about 51 percent of the total. In past years, the open market acreage has comprised 42 to 69 percent of the total acreage used for kraut.

The total acreage of cabbage being grown in the summer and early fall domestic groups of states (under contract, for open market purchases by kraut packers, and for fresh use) is estimated at 60,100 acres. This is about 1.5 percent below last year and

4 percent below average. A large proportion of the kraut cabbage comes from these groups of states, although small quantities from other states are made into kraut.

State	Planted Acreage—		
	1948 Total <sup>1</sup> (acres)	1949 Revised Contract <sup>2</sup> (acres)	1949 Contract <sup>3</sup> (acres)
New York.....	7,770	2,170	1,700
Ohio.....	1,510	1,200	1,000
Indiana.....	1,700	1,700	1,800
Illinois.....	200	.....	.....
Michigan.....	650	600	300
Wisconsin.....	4,500	2,200	2,900
Minnesota.....	200	40	100
Colorado.....	300	.....	.....
Washington.....	200	200	300
Other States <sup>4</sup> .....	2,310	1,310	1,650
U. S. Total.....	19,340	9,420	9,750

<sup>1</sup> Total acreage comprises acreage grown under contract for processors, acreage grown by processors on own or leased land and an equivalent acreage from which open-market purchases were made.

<sup>2</sup> Contract acreage comprises acreage grown by processors on own or leased land and acreage grown under contract with growers.

<sup>3</sup> Conn., Fla., Iowa, Md., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Tex., Utah, and Va.

### Tonnage of Green Peas

July 1 reports from commercial processors indicate a production of 342,170 tons of green peas for canning and freezing, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 3 percent below the 353,960 tons obtained in 1948 and compares with an average of 382,920 tons for the 1938-47 period. The BAE report as of July 1, 1948, had estimated last year's production at 384,940 tons.

The July 1 indicated yield was 1,756 pounds of shelled peas. This compares with 1,892 pounds for 1948 and an average of 1,918 pounds for the 10-year period. In 1948, the July 1 report had estimated yield at 1,913 pounds per acre. Generally favorable yields from New Jersey southward to Virginia, coupled with improved prospects in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Utah and California more than offset the bad effect of hot, dry weather elsewhere. As a result, the total production indicated by July 1 conditions was slightly above that reported on June 15.

According to the BAE, acreage for harvest of peas for processing in 1949 will amount to 389,700 acres, as compared with the 374,240 acres harvested in 1948. In July a year ago the 1948 estimate of acreage for harvest was 402,300 acres.

A comparison of last year's harvested acreage with an estimate of acreage for harvest this year, and a comparison of 1948 production with 1949 estimated production according to BAE, are shown below:

State	Acreage—		Production—	
	Har- vested 1948 (acres)	For harvest 1949 (acres)	1948 Tons (shelled)	Indi- cated 1949
Maine.....	6,250	6,900	4,560	5,180
New York.....	28,720	36,500	20,580	14,600
New Jersey.....	3,830	3,800	3,890	4,180
Pennsylvania.....	11,200	10,500	14,840	10,500
Ohio.....	2,400	3,100	1,690	1,470
Indiana.....	4,400	4,600	2,380	2,990
Illinois.....	19,300	18,900	23,740	21,740
Michigan.....	7,800	6,000	5,150	4,500
Wisconsin.....	117,100	120,000	84,310	108,000
Minnesota.....	44,100	48,000	38,810	55,200
Iowa.....	3,130	4,300	3,090	4,940
Delaware.....	1,140	1,100	980	910
Maryland.....	6,650	6,500	7,250	6,180
Virginia.....	1,700	1,500	1,420	1,650
Idaho.....	8,600	8,500	12,000	8,920
Colorado.....	3,500	4,100	2,920	3,900
Utah.....	8,900	10,600	10,320	15,900
Washington.....	46,650	41,000	49,990	33,600
Oregon.....	40,830	43,500	49,400	28,280
California.....	4,160	5,100	3,740	5,610
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	4,860	4,200	3,900	3,920
U. S. Total.....	374,240	389,700	353,960	342,170

<sup>1</sup> Ark., Ga., Kans., Mont., Nebr., Okla., Tenn., Tex., W. Va., and Wyo.

## Acreage of Beets

A total of 17,500 acres of beets for canning were planted in 1949, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This preliminary estimate exceeds the 1948 planted acreage of 13,800 acres by nearly 27 percent and the 1938-47 average plantings of 15,930 acres by about 10 percent. The preliminary acreage report as of July, 1948, estimated last year's acreage at 12,600 acres.

Acreage intentions reported in April amounted to 16,500 acres. The increase over earlier intentions was made in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Partly as the result of dry weather in New York and New Jersey near the end of the planting season, growers in those states failed to plant as much acreage as was intended earlier for the eastern area. Conditions were more favorable for this crop around the Great Lakes. A record large acreage is estimated for Wisconsin, while Michigan growers have the largest acreage since 1944. In both of these states, more acreage has been planted than was intended earlier in the season.

State	Planted Acreage		
	1948 Preliminary (acres)	1948 Re-vised (acres)	1949 Preliminary (acres)
New York.....	2,600	3,000	3,700
New Jersey.....	700	800	900
Michigan.....	800	1,100	1,600
Wisconsin.....	5,500	6,200	7,300
Oregon.....	1,100	1,200	1,800
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,900	1,500	2,200
U. S. Total.....	12,600	13,800	17,500

<sup>1</sup> Calif., Colo., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Me., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. C., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and Wash.

## Acreage of Tomatoes

A total of 364,220 acres of tomatoes were planted for processing in 1949, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 11.5 percent less than 1948 planting of 411,710 acres and about 30 percent less than the 1938-47 average of 520,880 acres. The July estimate a year ago of 1948 tomato planting was 442,900 acres.

The report shows that intentions reported by BAE in April to plant 401,490 acres of tomatoes were not carried out. States showing the greatest reduction in planted acreage as compared with intended acreage are California, down 11,000 acres; Arkansas, down 5,000 acres; Delaware, down 4,000 acres; Ohio, down 3,000

acres; and New Jersey, Missouri, Maryland, and Tennessee, each about 2,000 acres below reported intentions. The only state showing a slight increase was South Carolina.

State	Planted Acreage		
	1948 Preliminary (acres)	1948 Re-vised (acres)	1949 Preliminary (acres)
New York.....	28,000	24,200	19,400
New Jersey.....	27,000	26,500	24,200
Pennsylvania.....	23,500	20,000	21,000
Ohio.....	32,000	25,000	22,500
Indiana.....	91,400	89,000	71,000
Illinois.....	10,500	10,200	9,000
Michigan.....	8,000	7,800	7,700
Wisconsin.....	1,300	1,400	1,500
Iowa.....	1,500	1,600	1,600
Missouri.....	7,500	7,500	8,000
Delaware.....	5,600	9,000	7,600
Maryland.....	29,000	29,100	29,100
Virginia.....	17,500	17,000	15,000
South Carolina.....	2,800	2,800	3,000
Florida.....	3,100	2,700	3,500
Kentucky.....	3,300	3,300	2,600
Tennessee.....	5,000	3,500	2,800
Arkansas.....	12,600	10,000	9,500
Oklahoma.....	2,500	2,000	1,700
Texas.....	18,800	18,800	16,700
Colorado.....	3,800	3,300	3,400
Utah.....	6,200	6,500	6,700
California.....	95,000	87,700	74,000
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	4,000	2,810	2,720
U. S. Total.....	442,900	411,710	364,220

<sup>1</sup> Ala., Ariz., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

## Production of Snap Beans

The 1949 indicated production of snap beans for processing, as of July 1, was 209,360 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This exceeds the 1948 production of 182,830 tons by about 15 percent and the 1938-47 average of 180,070 tons by 16 percent. The July 1, 1948, report had estimated last year's production at 178,400 tons.

The 1949 preliminary estimate of snap bean acreage for harvest is 111,950 acres. This compares with 96,080 acres harvested in 1948 and 108,350 acres for the 10-year average. In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest in 1949, an allowance was made for abandoned or unharvested acreage about in line with the average loss for recent years. The preliminary estimate of last year's acreage for harvest as of July 1, 1948, was 99,350.

A yield of 1.87 tons per acre was indicated on July 1. This compares with 1.90 tons obtained in 1948 and 1.69 tons for the 1938-47 average. July 1 indicated yields were average or below in most important areas ex-

cept New Jersey, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Colorado, and the Pacific Coast States.

The following table shows a comparison of last year's harvest acreage with the estimate of acreage harvest in 1949, as well as a comparison of 1948 production with indicated 1949 production:

State	Acreage		Production	
	Har-vested 1948 (acres)	For harvest 1949 (acres)	1948 (tons)	Indi-cated 1949 (tons)
Maine.....	2,450	3,150	5,400	7,600
New York.....	21,900	23,400	35,000	32,800
New Jersey.....	2,000	2,000	2,400	3,600
Pennsylvania.....	2,600	4,100	4,900	6,600
Indiana.....	5,800	6,600	7,500	7,900
Michigan.....	9,700	13,400	13,600	18,800
Wisconsin.....	800	900	1,200	1,200
Missouri.....	1,500	1,200	2,100	1,200
Delaware.....	6,700	7,000	8,700	9,100
Maryland.....	1,800	2,000	2,700	2,800
Virginia.....	1,100	1,400	1,500	2,100
North Carolina.....	700	500	700	600
South Carolina.....	200	500	300	800
Georgia.....	7,100	8,000	10,700	11,200
Florida.....	3,700	2,900	6,300	4,400
Tennessee.....	1,600	2,000	2,200	2,400
Mississippi.....	4,800	7,400	7,200	10,400
Arkansas.....	1,400	2,200	800	1,500
Louisiana.....	2,200	2,500	3,100	2,800
Oklahoma.....	6,500	6,000	7,800	8,400
Texas.....	1,400	1,500	4,300	4,400
Colorado.....	220	400	800	1,300
Utah.....	2,500	3,200	10,000	14,400
Washington.....	4,900	6,500	34,800	40,300
Oregon.....	1,100	1,900	6,200	10,400
California.....	1,410	1,300	2,630	2,360
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	96,080	111,950	182,830	209,360
U. S. Total.....				

<sup>1</sup> Ala., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

## Georgia Pimiento Acreage

Georgia pimiento processors have planted or contracted 21,000 acres for 1949, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 14,300 acres planted in the state last year and the 1938-47 average planted acreage of 13,840. In July, 1948, the acreage planted in Georgia for last year had been placed at 14,500 acres.

Similar information for California is not given to avoid disclosure of individual firm operations. In 1947 the California acreage of pimientos was 670 acres.

Growers had trouble cultivating their fields in June because of frequent rains, according to the BAE. Picking from early plantings in the southern part of Georgia was expected to get started early in July.



### Acres of Lima Beans

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 103,820 acres of green lima beans for processing have been or will be planted for 1949. This exceeds the 1948 plantings of 88,780 acres by 17 percent and the 1938-47 average of 65,660 acres by 58 percent. The July, 1948, preliminary acreage report placed the 1948 acreage at 91,610 acres.

The largest increase over 1948 is in Wisconsin, where 44 percent more acreage was planted this year than last. Other important states showing increases compared with last year are Maryland 29 percent, Michigan and Virginia 18 percent each, New Jersey 15 percent, Delaware 8 percent, and California 7 percent.

State	Planted Acreage—		
	1948 Pre- liminary (acres)	1948 Re- vised (acres)	1949 Pre- liminary (acres)
New York .....	1,200	1,500	1,400
New Jersey .....	17,200	12,200	14,000
Pennsylvania .....	4,300	4,400	4,400
Ohio .....	900	900	900
Michigan .....	3,400	2,800	3,300
Wisconsin .....	5,000	5,000	7,200
Delaware .....	16,700	17,600	19,000
Maryland .....	4,000	4,100	5,300
Virginia .....	3,300	3,400	4,000
Washington .....	1,200	1,600	1,600
California .....	20,000	22,080	23,620
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	14,410	13,200	19,100
U. S. Total .....	91,610	88,780	103,820

<sup>1</sup> Ark., Colo., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., N. C., Okla., Ore., and Tenn.

## CONGRESS

### Midyear Economic Report

The *Midyear Economic Report of the President*, transmitted to Congress on July 11, contains the following summary of legislative recommendations:

"1. Repeal the tax on the transportation of goods, liberalize the provisions for carry-over of losses by corporations, and raise estate and gift taxes. No major increase in taxes should be undertaken at this time.

"2. Extend the maximum time limit now fixed by law on the maturity of loans to business made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"3. Provide for a broad study of investment and development needs and market opportunities in an expanding economy.

"4. Adopt an improved program of farm income supports.

"5. Increase the minimum wage to at least 75 cents an hour and broaden its coverage.

"6. Strengthen the unemployment compensation system by increasing the amount and duration of benefits and extending coverage.

"7. Extend to July 25, 1950, the availability of readjustment allowances for veterans not protected by state unemployment compensation laws.

"8. Raise benefits and extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance system and improve the public assistance program.

"9. Enact legislation to permit Federal agencies, and assist states and localities, to intensify their advance planning and to acquire sites for useful projects.

"10. Enact legislation to provide technical assistance to underdeveloped areas abroad and to encourage investment in such areas.

"11. Restore the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act."

### FDA Subpoena Powers

A subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on July 13 held hearings on the Keefe bill, H. R. 4572, proposing to authorize the Food and Drug Administration to issue subpoenas for the compulsory attendance of witnesses and the production of documents at hearings on proposed FDA regulations, including those in which food products are standardized, and making a refusal to attend a crime under the Food and Drug law.

C. W. Crawford, Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs, testified that although FDA had never requested this authority, there had been cases when it might be useful, if only as a protection to witnesses who might otherwise not care to testify. A representative of the Federal Trade Commission stated that the proposal would give the FDA substantially the same power now held by the Trade Commission, but admitted that in some respects the Keefe proposal was broader.

H. T. Austern, Association Counsel, appearing for himself in response to a request, told the subcommittee that the proposed amendments required considerably more study because they raised questions of constitutionality, were inconsistent with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, and might jeopardize the existing and essential cooperation between the regulated industries and the FDA in developing these regulations. C. Wesley Dunn, appearing on behalf of the Gro-

cery Manufacturers of America and the American Pharmaceutical Association, made substantially the same objections to the proposal as did Mr. Austern.

Both of these witnesses recommended that the Keefe bill be given greater study and that action be postponed until the next session in order that the affected industries and the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association might study the bill. The chairman of the subcommittee announced at the conclusion of the hearing that it was expected that the subcommittee would follow this recommendation.

### Price Support Program

The Pace bill, H. R. 5345, to authorize a "trial run" on the Brannan Farm Program is scheduled for consideration by the House on July 19, but is expected to be met with strong opposition favoring continuation of the present price support system.

The House Rules Committee this week granted a parliamentary rule permitting six hours of debate and allowing the offering of amendments, including substitutes, to the Pace-Brannan measure.

With the introduction of a bill to extend the present price support system another year, Representative Gore (Tenn.) reportedly became unofficial leader of House members who oppose the Brannan plan. His measure, H. R. 5617, will be offered as a substitute for H. R. 5345.

Secretary Brannan testified before the Anderson subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture on July 7 in support of his proposed farm program, but a major portion of his statement was intended to point out weaknesses in the Aiken Act, scheduled to take effect on January 1, 1950. He disputed:

"The theory that farm prices must be allowed to drop in order to bring about desirable shifts in farm production, or that a decrease in price to the farmer for any crop will result in a decrease in the volume of production of that crop;" and

The "stop-loss" theory—"that the Government should commit itself no further on any commodity than to cover the out-of-pocket cash costs of producing the commodity."

In supporting his proposal to provide production payments to producers of perishables, Secretary Brannan quoted the report of a task force of the Hoover Commission as follows:

"Free market for perishables—The methods for supporting the price of

perishable commodities, such as potatoes, put a double burden on the consumer. He is not only required to pay a high price for the product which he consumes but he also pays, through taxes, the cost of carrying on the price support program. Under a plan which would permit a free market, greater quantities would be consumed as food, during periods of high production, thus reducing the quantities to be destroyed or diverted to other uses. While the cost of price support might be greater under this plan, the net cost to the national economy would be less. The committee, therefore, recommends that consideration be given to a plan which would permit a free market, for perishable products, with the difference in price made up to the producer in a supplemental payment."

### Overtime-on-Overtime

Legislation to clarify the "overtime-on-overtime" problem, H. R. 858, was passed by the House on July 14 and sent to the President with Senate amendments which broaden and make application of the bill retroactive.

### Oriental Fruit Fly Control

(Concluded from page 255)

a background of information on which to base eradication or control programs should the insect ever gain entrance to the mainland; (5) a study of natural control factors, such as utilization of parasites, predators, disease, or any other biological factor that may reduce the number of the flies. Federal and territorial agencies have had entomological explorers in Africa, India, Malaya and Australia for about a year, searching for parasites of this fruit fly.

The following agencies will cooperate actively with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in this work: The Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, the California Agricultural Experiment Station, the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, T. H., the Pineapple Research Institute, and the experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn.

Dr. Carter will continue his connection with the Pineapple Research Institute, where his studies on insects affecting pineapple have received international recognition, USDA said.

The USDA announcement also stated:

"The Oriental fruit fly is a very serious and destructive insect pest in the South Pacific. It was recently found in the Hawaiian Islands. If introduced into the United States, this insect pest might be highly destructive

to agriculture, particularly fruit growing, at least in the warmer parts of the country. The insect is believed to have been accidentally taken to the Islands during the recent war in ships' stores or by casuals returning from Saipan, in 1944 or 1945. The pest has now spread over all of the Islands. It is known to attack more than 100 different fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, and flowers, ranging from peaches to orchids. All fleshy above-ground fruits and vegetables must be considered as potential hosts."

### Revised Can-Size Standards Issued by Bureau of Standards

Following is a list of the can sizes and the products for which their use is recommended by Simplified Practice Recommendation R155-49:

Can Name	Dimensions	Products
2Z Mushroom	202x204	Mushrooms
.....	202x214	Baby Foods
6Z	302x308	Juices (except Pineapple Juice), Mushrooms, Tomato Paste
.....	202x314	Citrus and Grape Juice
4Z Pimiento	211x200	Olives, Pimientos
.....	211x210	Baby Foods, Dry Beans, Spaghetti
4Z Mushroom	211x212	Mushrooms
8Z Short	211x200	Dry Beans, Tomato Sauce
8Z Tall	211x204	Fruits, Juices, Olives, Soups, Spaghetti, Vegetables
No. 1	211x400	Dry Beans, Kraut Juice, Mushrooms, Soups, Vegetables
211 Cyl.	211x414	Juices, Pineapple, Prunes (dried)
Pt. Olive	211x600	Olives
7Z Pimiento	300x206	Pimientos
.....	300x308	Dry Beans
8Z Mushroom	300x400	Mushrooms
No. 300	300x407	Asparagus, Citrus Segments, Cranberries, Dry Beans, Juices (except Pineapple Juice), Pimientos, Spaghetti
No. 1 Tall	301x411	Fruits (except Pineapple), Vegetables, Olives
303	303x406	Dry Beans, Fruits (except Pineapple), Hominy, Soups, Vegetables
303 Cyl.	303x509	Soups
No. 1 Flat	307x203	Pineapple
Kitchenette	307x214	Dry Beans
No. 2 Vac.	307x306	Vegetables (vacuum packed)
No. 95	307x400	Dry Beans, Soap Beans, (Asparagus style)
No. 2	307x400	Dry Beans, Fruits, Hominy, Juices, Vegetables
Jumbo	307x510	Asparagus, Dry Beans, Mushrooms
No. 2 Cyl.	307x512	Juices (except Pineapple Juice), Soups
Qt. Olive	307x704	Olives
No. 1 1/4	401x207.5	Pineapple
No. 2 1/4	401x411	Dry Beans, Fruits, Hominy, Kraut Juice, Olives, Pimientos, Soups, Vegetables
No. 3 Vac.	404x307	Sweetpotatoes
No. 3 Cyl.	404x700	All products (except Pineapple)
No. 10	600x700	All Products

## MEETINGS

### National Sweet Corn Festival

The National Sweet Corn Festival, an annual event sponsored by the Hoopetston (Ill.) Junior Chamber of Commerce at the close of sweet corn-packing operations, will be held this year September 22-24.

Hoopetston again will stage a huge program of entertainment. On the festival grounds, canned foods, canning and farming equipment, and other items of interest to growers, buyers and consumers will be exhibited.

### Transfer of FDA Activities

(Concluded from page 255)

is among the recommendations which require further consideration before any definite decisions can be reached.

On two Hoover Commission proposals on which Secretary Brannan had specific comment, he opposed repeal of "Section 32" and approved a change in law to provide that inspection costs on farm products be paid by the Government when imposed for the benefit of the general public. Of these proposals, Secretary Brannan said:

"The Commission has recommended the repeal of that law (Section 32 of AAA) which provides that amounts equal to 30 percent of the customs receipts should be made available for designated agricultural purposes. This law, which has been in effect since August 24, 1935, has proved extremely useful as a means for stabilizing the agricultural economy. The Agricultural Act of 1948 provides for the use of those funds on a continuing basis as the primary source of support for perishable commodities. In our opinion, its repeal would not be in the public interest.

"The recommendation that inspection costs on farm products be paid by the Government when imposed for the benefit of the general public appears to us as sound in principle. The Congress has recently expressed itself in connection with policy on meat inspection costs. With respect to some inspection services, however, it is not always easy to identify the beneficiary, or to establish the degree to which commercial interests and the general public share in the benefits of inspection."

Senator McClellan is chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to which reorganization measures have been referred.

### Corn Standards Brief

The Association this week submitted to the Federal Security Administrator a preliminary brief analyzing the evidence presented in the course of the recent corn standards hearing. A copy of the brief is being mailed to each corn canner and to the secretaries of state and regional associations that have corn canner members. The hearing was held to obtain evidence to establish a definition and standard of identity, a standard of quality, and a standard of fill-of-container for canned corn pursuant to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

## DEATHS

### Donald S. Morgan

Donald S. Morgan, 70, president of the John C. Morgan Co., Traverse City, Mich., died on July 8 following an illness of two weeks.

His death occurred on the final day of the 24th National Cherry Festival, which he had helped to found in 1927. He had been an executive director of the fete. Mr. Morgan also was known as a leader in the canning industry in his state.

He moved to Traverse City in 1896 with his parents, who established the canning firm. He was very active in civic affairs as well as in the industry. He was secretary, vice president and later, in 1943-45, president of the Michigan Cannery Association.

On the death of his father five years ago, he assumed the presidency of the John C. Morgan Co.

### Ben R. Hart

Ben R. Hart, 69, well-known to the canning industry for his service with the industry as well as in the Federal government, died at his home near Lexington, Ky., on July 7.

A graduate of the University of Kentucky, he was appointed a food chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry to assist Dr. Harvey Wiley in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906. While with the Bureau of Chemistry, he served successively as Chief of the Cincinnati Laboratory,

Chief of the Western District, and Chief of the Eastern District.

Mr. Hart resigned his Government position in 1919 and accepted a position as Chief Inspector of the Western Maryland and Pennsylvania canneries for the National Cannery Association. When that inspection service was discontinued in 1921, he entered Government service again in the Foodstuffs Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, where he remained several years. He then was employed by the California Packing Corp., but subsequently was compelled to resign because of poor health.

Ben Hart was known as a man of very broad interests and unbounded energy. Whatever he undertook to do during his active years was entered into with enthusiasm and self-confidence.

### Wage-Hour

(Concluded from page 255)

The Committee also proposes amendments affecting child labor provisions, exemptions for certain telegraph offices, and administration of the Act.

The Committee reported that such changes in the wage-hour law should be enacted now. The Committee said:

"As a result of its study and deliberations, the Committee has concluded that legislation to raise the minimum wage standard provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act to 75 cents an hour, to improve and strengthen the child-labor provisions

of that Act, and to improve the Act's administrative effectiveness should be enacted by the Congress at this time.

"Proposals were made to the Committee during its hearings for comprehensive revision of the standards, definitions of terms, coverage and exemptions, and administrative machinery provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The Committee has not attempted to pass judgment on the merits of all of these various proposals. The Committee is at this time confining the amendments which it proposes to be made in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to the following."

### Invitations for Bids

★ Quartermaster Purchasing Office—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif. (Western Branch).

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED PEAS (Standard)—25,397 dozen No. 10 cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-19 by July 26.

GREEN OLIVES (stuffed)—4,000 one-gallon jars, f.o.b. destination. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-183-50-12 by Aug. 5.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED PINEAPPLE (slices) (Fancy or Choice)—4,500 dozen No. 10 cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under Invitation No. 13-8 by July 28.

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